

CONTINENTAL

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL

CO-OPERATIVE

COLONY.

INTRODUCTION AND CONSTITUTION.

ORGANIZED
October 1st, 1880.
NEW YORK.

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ITS AIM IS:

1st. To secure homes away from the crowded centers of population, give air to the shop, society to the field.

2d. To combine manufacturing and farming in such a way, that one may alternately work in the fields or the shops: to produce collectively to consume freely,

3d. Organize labor for the good of all, by creating permanent and healthful employment to obviate workingmen from being periodically made unable to obtain work. To put a stop to imposition. To proclaim everybody's right to work. To conquer independence by legally obtaining possession of the soil; to establish just dealing in the direct exchange of our goods, and to establish solidarity.

MOTTO.

DECENTRALIZATION; FREE SOIL;
FREE SHOP; LIBERTY; LABOR;
ECONOMY; SOLIDARITY;
JUSTICE.

ERA OF JUSTICE.

As main force has perfected the present political order, that barbarous organization born of war, work of despotism and death, so we have to employ reason, the pacification in the new social order, being a work of independence and life, that is to say, the organization of labor, which is nothing else but revindication of our rights.

Nobody in this world has actually security—neither capitalist, master, nor workmen who are dispossessed of everything; there is for all of them always inquietude, fear and over all hatred! This night, that chaos has to find one end, and the light, or social harmony has to be born.

The master has to abandon his responsibility and his title of protector; the workmen has to think of directing his work himself, must cease to be a mere pupil, and has to accept the whole responsibility of his work. The one must cease to be a master, the other must cease to be a slave, all will be unified.

THE ERA OF THE MACHINE

Carries with it per force, emmanicipation; it is not any more possible that so powerful an instrument shall not work for the interest of all. We therefore have to appropriate it, and must develop its power and usefulness, which will shorten the hours of labor and will give us, consequently an increase of leisure and abundance. Man need no longer to keep man by speculation and competition; there will be similitude of exchange, the simple, will take place of the complicated, security will replace doubt by solidarity; bankruptcy will grow to be impossible, as well as fraud; credit will be destroyed, because it will no longer be a necessity. It is therefore, an abolition of rents,

all the intermedials will be made tributary to production, which will consequently increase abundance by economy.

The mutual insurance societies in their thousand forms will be amalgamated, and security will be made more perfect. Charity, this monstrosity, this humiliation, will exist no more, and the slothful, who come together to give it, as well as those who receive it, will be also made help-mates in the production; every state of servitude will be given back to production, for all those serve by them will be obliged to serve themselves, be it by cleaning their houses and cooking and making their own dress and washing their clothing, also economical. Man will leave this social hell of misery, and will enter the social paradise of abundance and independence. He has to fear nothing anymore but the scourges of nature, against which he will find time to preserve himself.

Devotion to his family will be his highest aim, the home, fireside, will again spring forth by stability. Should the locomotive detach any member from the fireside quickly, it will be united again by telephone, and life which now weighs us down often by the absence of those dear to us, will exist no more, the fireside near and far will be the sanctuary. Then, degradation, hypocrisy, parasitism will disappear, welcome will then be washed in reality, one will not incline anymore to evil and idleness which is death; but will appear in the presence of light, good and work, which is life.

SELF DELEGATION.

THE right of labor gives us the right of self-delegation without the ballot-box. Every man must represent himself in any case. That is majorities and minorities must be suppressed.

Nobody can breathe for you, eat for you, drink for you, sleep for you, work for you, walk for you, love for you or recreate for you. There are natural functions, all what man need is therefore natural functions and must

fill them himself. Nobody must represent you anywhere but yourself. You must alternately (if co-operatively engaged) have the superintendence in every case, be it in work, in exchange, in justice, etc.

When people want representatives they are an aristocratic people, because they have servants employed at wages. Delegates or representatives are such servants.

People must live in democracies, democracies must represent themselves in person, not by delegation, because one man can represent but one man.

Superintendence and other offices must be a duty, every man must fill it. When a man accepts the office of a delegate for money he is a slave, because the act is one of speculation and submission. None may decline the duties of office; all must perform them in turn. The superintendent must be replaced monthly by the next highest member of the administration which must be composed of at least seven members. (see const. art. 8, second par.)

In this way all will govern in rotation, no government will exist to enslave people. All laws shall be to govern work and not man. Justice will be administrated by a certain number of the oldest members of the colony, or in rotation as it is said before. Man must decline no duty except in case of mental or bodily disability. When his place will be filled by the next in succession.

ACCOUNT BOOK CURRENCY.

1st. Every member of the colony, ought to have a photographed account table, which will make thieving almost impossible or unprofitable, in case of loss it shall be replace after application. This book will have a similar one at the magazine. The owner may have many similar books with the picture of his wife or children, but what his inscribed in one of these books can not be in the other.

2nd. All the goods deposited shall be entered according to their real worth into this book, by the hours it has taken to produce the goods, which will be inscribed as well as in the great book of the magazine or store, or depot.

The minimum deposit should be counted by fractions according to necessity from one to ten hours at least.

Suppose that you buy goods, then the number of hours, or value will be betached from your book and as many in the one deposited in the store and both will be destroyed in presence of the exchanger. So when the value is received back, the bond (or certificate) will be destroyed in the same manner as the postage stamp. In this way there can be no more bonds in circulation than for the value of goods in the store. Furthermore, these bonds representing from one to ten hours and over can be put into circulation and can serve for private transactions outside of the magazine. It will therefore after the means of reducing exchange to its utmost simplicity and greatest justice, will suppress stock jobbing for speculation, and those who will not produce will not consume and there will be no capital or extra bonds to abuse the products of others.

Every producer will have his money or bonds at his mark, there will be no necessity to put this bonds into circulation, the most part of the time they will be exchanged by the proprietors in the store of his depot. If the proprietor is traveling he may have his photographed account table, there will be no doubt about his personality, the seller will detach the bond from the book and send it to the department where the depot were made to be destroyed and to receive an equivalent value as the one taken in his store.

RESOLUTIONS, (OR BY-LAWS.

1st. Whereas, the political action puts off for to long a time the organization of labor, which we are considering the immediate means to assure our existence, because it will insure us work and just repartition.

2d. Whereas, our products are brought into commercial houses and we cannot redeem them, because of a combination ingenious, but criminal, and as we do not receive the actual worth of our products, and that, speculation

puts them at an extravagant price, and whereas products and money are in the same hands, in the business houses.

3d. Whereas, our women and children have to submit to an abominable evil, they having to work for less wages than men, and are used to replace us in our workshops, without control to their morality, they are liable to find a thousand ways of being corrupted, and,

4th. Whereas, we cannot, without paying taxes, lodge ourselves in the house which we have built, and which belong to us, and as we are by this put below the brute, which built its own nest, and which lives there without paying taxes :

5th. Whereas, man needs the horison, and to realize the local saying: "man must earn his bread at the sweat of his brow" means, firstly to be agriculturist, the mechanics, then artist, scientist, etc.

6th. Whereas, decentralization is the suppression of all despotism and all vices, as war, domineering, servitude. prostitution, policy, charity, laziness, all miseries ; and it is also impossible to organize a new social order (or state) based upon justice and harmony in a center corrupted by injustice and speculation without coming in contact with a thousand inconveniences, therefore, in order to avoid an interested opposition we have thought, that it is preferable to return to where our nature calls us, and to organize ourselves ; the antagonism of the existing system which, feeling itself perishing, will try inevitably to drag us down or fetter our action.

7th. Whereas, the earth is a universal property, which no one has a right to deliver up to speculation, without committing an act of robbery and treason to mankind, and whereas the habit of such speculation is the production of social madness, brought forth by war, despotism and ignorance, and is maintained by some ambitious ones, who are prétentious enough to govern their fellow citizens by main force considering them their slaves.

8th. Whereas, man upholds his existence from the

product on of the soil, which he must cultivate, as otherwise he would starve; and whereas everyone has a right to settle where there is no settlement yet, and to take as much of land as may be necessary for the maintenance of himself and family.

9th. In order to avoid conflicts we hereby declare to submit ourselves to the social laws of to—day—that is, that we take possession of the soil under such conditions as those who own the land may demand, but, on the other hand, the delegates of the nation believe in this truth and this social justice: The enfranchisement of the soil, all money paid for deeds of sale, shall be reimbursed to those who are entitled to same as soon as this social evil has been rectified, therefore be it resolved, that we start to-day for one new colony in which the soil shall cease to be given over to speculation, and which we declare for ever free.

10th. Whereas, the trades unions and others corporations, have for a long time, claimed the equity of labor, and have demanded that a just compensation be paid for our work, which should keep the balance between the production and the consumption, and as the employes have shown themselves as being deaf to our just wishes, or incapable, or too egotistical to give us steady employment, which would afford us the necessary means for our support.

11th. Whereas, we want to show to the legislature and to the administration of all the other different enterprises that we need and ask our enfranchisement, and that we want to be neither vagabond, nor robbers, nor to starve.

12th. Whereas the machines, these powerful and wonderful tools, drive us from our shops, leaving us without work, and submit the rest of the workingmen to fight against unequal forces.

13th. Therefore be it resolved, that we organize labor for the benefit of all, by all possible legal means so as to achieve equity of labor and to proclaim our independence,

by abolishing work at wages, which are nothing but an usurpation or suppression of man by man.

1st. To organize agriculture to insure us of bread.

2nd. To organize the co-operative workshops which will work for the general interest.

3d. To erect workshops for women of the highest morality, conducted by independent mothers, who will instruct our children in the school and in the workshop, teaching by example to the child the role which it will have to enact as mother.

4th. To tariff our products by the hours which it has cost to produce them, to dispose them in our magazine, where they will be exchanged directly without profit.

5th. To build houses for every family and abolish rent for location.

SUBSCRIPTION.

1st. In order to attain this object, every member of the Colony will be a subscriber for \$100, payable at his will, but in installments not less than one cent per day or seven cents per week.

2d. All money paid by subscriber will open an equal credit to him when he will join the Colony; it will be registered in the book of the subscriber and in that of the executive committee or trustees.

3d. In case of inability of a member to join the Colony, either by the sickness, death, or retirement, the money shall be repaid to him or to his heirs two years after the last payment made by the member.

4th. Every member who will declare himself to be possessor of \$100, shall be entitled to join the Colony.

5th. In order to avoid all discussion about favoritism to join the Colony, the names of all credited members, will be registered in his book and the great book of the league with his number of inscription, in order that every member will start according to his number, that is first, 2d, 3d, and so on for every one.

6th. The funds remaining in the hands of responsible

people of every trades unions or others corporations, which shall publish every week in some newspaper, the sum which they have received.

7th. As soon a subscription of \$20,000 will be realized, the executive committee, shall buy land and all necessary agricultural and industrial implements which are wanted for about one hundred workmen. This committee shall decide which branch of industry shall be organized, first, after agriculture, such as tannery, boot and shoe factory, hardware factory, cotton mill etc.

8th. In every city where members of this league reside, depots or stores, shall be established, where this product may be bought for cost price by the members as well as the public at large.

9th. One or several Colonies, will be established in every state, then others, and as soon as the means of the league will allow it, these Colonies will be united by routes, boats and railroads, and we will soon have a main city and depot after depot over this and the other continent.

CONSTITUTION.

1.

DENOMINATION OF THE COLONY.

1. Between the undersigned, and all who in the future may adhere to the Constitution, a Colony is now formed, under the denomination of Continental Agricultural and Industrial Co-operative Colony.

2.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

1. To be admitted a member of the Colony, the candidate shall be, or become an American citizen, state his nationality, his family name and others, age, trade, if he is a bachelor or a married man, the age, sex, and names of his children.

No candidate can be admitted if he is of debilitated health, and under sixteen, or above—years of age.

2. The amount of the subscription is \$100, which will serve to make a first payment on the ground, implements and necessaries of food, until the first harvest.

The subscriber will have his money in hand and make every payment himself.

3. \$5 shall be paid to the Committee of the Section to which the subscriber belongs, in order to pay general expenses and finish subscriptions.—that is to say if a man had only \$50, the Colony will finish the amount in credit.

That money will be repaid under conditions required in art. XI 3d paragraph of the Cons. The Section will have that money in the bank, or otherwise secured.

4. \$25 at least, have to be paid by the subscriber when it will be credited. The said member and his family, have to join the settlement at their own expense, he will

take is turn by order of inscription stated in his book.

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SECTIONS.

1. Sections shall be organized in every city, composed of three members, first, and second Secretary, and Treasurer. Their duties shall be to give instructions to all persons wishing to join the Colony, to collect subscriptions and receive candidates.

Membership will be admitted, in making weekly, or monthly payment, which, shall not be less than one cent per day, seven cents a week, or thirty cents a month, in advance.

2. All subscriptions made on condition of a loan only, shall not be less than \$25. These sums shall not bear interest. The time allowed for payment must be at least five years; the property of the Colony will furnish the necessary security. All creditors will be honorary members.

The Executive Committee or Trustees, must be composed of members; he will buy land, in the name and for the Colony; he shall not deliver up any title of property, before reimbursement of said land and implements.

3. Its Treasurer shall never permit to be kept in his hands more than \$75, which sum, as soon as obtained shall be employed either to provide new members with everything necessary for their settlement; or to facilitate the development of the Colony, by adding implements of production.

IV.

PROPERTY.

1. Five thousand acres will be bought for the settlement of one hundred families. 2,500, acres will be used for one or several parks for the collective rising of cattle.

2. One share or fifty acres, shall be allowed to any active

member of the Colony, which property the said member shall be liable to pay at the same rates and terms as determined by the contract granted to the Colony.

3. In order to avoid all discussion about favoritism, all lots—making together fifty acres—will be drawn, by the member himself, through the ordinary means of a prize lottery. The said lots will afterward be bounded and registered in the name of the proprietor, in order to prevent any trouble in case of dissolution, or retirement of any member from the Colony.

4. All collective or public properties, known as parks, or under any other denomination, bought for the Colony, as well as all tools used for common industries, shall not be sold, except in case of dissolution. No dissolution will be effected so long as three members are opposed to it.

V

INSTALLATION.

1. A provisional building will be erected for each family: lands will be ploughed and sowed: woods cleared out, and buildings prepared.

2. A reserve of fifty acres will be made in the center of the city, for provisional buildings such as: school, library, co-operative store, hotel, workshop etc, in which fifty acres, our children must be taught industrially. That reserve may be taken of the five acres of our private properties.

3. A ware-house will then be built up, which will serve as a storage for general supplies and school, as well as for the goods of the Colony, destined for the outside markets. It shall also temporarily shelter the members arriving at the Colony.

4. As soon as this ware-house (hotel,) is finished, the erection of private residences will commence.

VI.

BUILDINGS.

1. On a space of ground covering five hundred acres,

one hundred houses, for the lodging and convenience of one hundred families, shall be built. The residence of each member will, consequently, occupy a space of five acres, which will constitute his private property. He will improve it or not, as he pleases. But the remainder of his property [twenty acres,] will be cultivated in common.

One third at least of those twenty acres must be kept in timber land.

2. The buildings will be erected in such manner as to render all communications easy.

3. As soon as the parcels of ground will be allotted to the members, a drawing will be made in the manner explained above. The first building will be erected on the ground of No. 1, the second on the ground of No. 2, and so on.

When the installation of the first drawing is completed, the new-comers shall place themselves in the neighborhood. They will have the choice of any one of the four sides adjoining the properties already built up; that is to say, the choice of north, south, west or east.

4. One or several architectural designs will be elaborated, and, when accepted by the Colony, these designs will be executed without any alteration, except what shall be judged necessary for their improvement, in order to give every family a pleasant, comfortable and joyous life, in a healthful and commodious home.

5. All families shall help one another; that will consist, in ploughing up their five acres and build their houses. The number of hours for the construction of similar houses will be notified, and every member will be liquidated concerning his location, only when he shall have restituted the equivalent of time taken for its construction. Then, the first house, will be the property of No. 1, in the list, but it will shelter No. 2, 3, 4, until the second house will be built and inhabited by No. 2, 3, 4, 5, which, No. 3, 4, 5, will leave also when the third

house will be built, to be inhabited in the same condition and so for every one.

VII.

HOURS IN WORK.

1. Six hours will constitute a day's work, when employed for the purpose of collective work. This short time as for its object the giving to every one the enjoyment of home life, and afford opportunities and leisure for private tastes.

2. If some hurried work should require the assistance of all the members of the Colony, for a greater number of hours per day, then, upon the demand of the Superintendents, everybody should be bound to execute their orders, unless the person gives a sound reason for his refusal.

VIII.

COLLECTIVE-ADMINISTRATION.

1. All members of the Colony shall alternately become members of the Administration. Its duties shall be to send goods to outside markets or to exchange from Colony to Colony, all products of any kind and buy provisions.

Those shipments will take place from time to time under the direction of the educational delegates who, with the assistance of their scholars, will be the Secretaries and the Cashiers of the Colony.

2. Seven members will form the first administration which, will be renewed in the following manner every month: One member retires and one member take his place. The one who will follow the retiring member will take the direction of affairs during one month, and so on; so that in seven months every member will have time enough to obtain the practical knowledge of the duties in directing or superintending.

3. At least three members shall form the Agricultural board. and at least three members shall form a board of Managers for any industry whatever.

4. Those Superintendents must give a mutual assistance to one another. For instance, if the agricultural department needs any help in emergency as, when the harvest or anything else is in danger, the Agricultural Board has the right to ask for assistance from their colleagues.

5. All those superintendents or managers, doctors and teachers will act and work without extra remuneration; they will have an equal share in the collective, agricultural and industrial products.

6. The Superintendents and Boards of Management shall be elected in the regular way of a prize lottery and for a specified time; say three months at first, and then renewed monthly, by one member entering and one member retiring.

IX.

ACCOUNT BOOK.

1. All members of the Colony shall have a book for the inscription of the daily hours of work, in order to make an equitable division of the products. according to the time performed, as well as to register transactions generally.

X.

WAREHOUSE FOR COLONIAL PRODUCTS.

1. In due time every family will deposit to the Colonial warehouse all the products of their private and collective properties; which products will be sent to outside markets or exchanged in other Colonies by the care of the delegates, and registered at first in the book of the proprietor and next on the book of the said warehouse.

2. All collective products from orchards, parks, cattles, etc., shall be sold or exchanged for the profit of the Community. When the amount of sales is collected, it will be immediately given to the person having the right to it.

XI.

ASSESSMENT.

1. In the agricultural department the sharing will be after the harvest time ; but as to the industry, it will take place immediately after the settlement of every sale or exchange.

2. After each harvest, a reserve of ten per cent will be made as follow : Five per cent will be employed for the purchase of materials necessary for the achievement of our buildings in course of construction and for different expenses not foreseen, or taxes, tools etc., and five per cent, for the purchase of lands for the establishment of a new Colony which will be conducted on the same basis as the first one, upon industrial enterprise ; and after those operations are regulated, the sharing will take place,

This last five per cent will be repaid to its creditors in the following manner.

3. A reserve of ten per cent will be taken of from the amount of sales towards all members who will find themselves debtors of the Colony, and that, till complete reimbursement.

XII,

SUPPLY.

1. The Colony will supply itself from outside manufactures until it is able to supply itself by its own manufactures ; when being able to do so, all products will be sold or exchanged to the members at cost price.

XIII.

EDUCATION.

1. Education will be free. Its main cases will be

teaching of the English, French and German languages, and Science, Agriculture, Horticulture, Botany, Mechanics, Chemistry, Physics, professional knowledge, etc.

2. Scholars of both sexes will be taught for intellectual knowledge, every morning during two hours, and for professional knowledge every evening during two hours.

Until eight years of age children of both sexes will be taught by female teachers. After that age they will be instructed by males teachers. Hours of intellectual and professional teachings will be increased according to the age of the scholars.

3. Male children from eight to twelve years of age, will be exert to agriculture three hours every day; they shall have an equal share in their own production.

4. Male children from twelve to sixteen years of age will be directed in the same principle for agriculture, three days a week, three hours per day, and shall have an equal share. In the other three days they will be occupied three hours a day at different industries of their choice as: printing of all kinds; telegraph, telephon, letters carriers, builders, shoemakers or other industries.

5. Female children will be teach in the same principle and at some work convenient to their sexe, having an equal share in all their work.

So our children will be scholars and apprentices till sixteen years of age, developping together moral and material knowledge.

XIV.

DIVISION.

1. the Colony will be divided into Villas, Cities and Departments.

2. Each house will form a Villa, one hundred Villas a City, and one hundred Cities a Department.

3. All those places will be connected by easy means

of communication, such as boats, railroads, etc., in order to erect a continental city.

XV.

SOLIDARITY.

1. The Colony will be bound for the whole in regard to the common damages and credits. In regard to the city, all case of fire will be covered by the Colony.

2. In case of sickness, the sick person shall have his share in the collective agricultural and industrial products. In case of death of a member, his widow will have the right to claim her share. Her children will be nursed and educated at the care and expense of the Colony. Old and unabled persons of both sexes will receive their board at the expense of the Colony.

3. Cities shall be bound in case of flood or epidemical diseases prevailing among cattle as well as the failure of harvests. In these three cases the cities should be liable to contribute for a third of losses. Between departments, the solidarity shall exist as for the cities.

XVI

JUDICIAL COUNCIL.

1. Any member guilty of infringing on the freedom, or attacking the character of his fellow colonist, or destroy their properties, etc, will be considered as not having his mental sense. He will be, therefore, compelled to give satisfaction for his offenses. A Judicial Council will be called to settle his case; he may dispose of his products for the restoration of his prejudicial deeds.

2. If the offender would not accept the decision of

the Judicial Council, his case should be referred to the state court of Justice.

XVII.

RESIGNATION, SUCCESSION.

1. Every member of the Colony shall not have the right to resign his membership until he has settled all his liabilities, or found a successor who takes charges of said liabilities specified in the Constitution by the third paragraph of Art. XI, and the fifth paragraph Art. VI.

2. Every member may at any time leave the Colony and for such period as he pleases. The Colony will have the right to give lodging to new members until they can be established in their own private property, and when the absent member shall return, they, of course, shall give up his said property.

3. The purchaser of a property belonging to a member will take the place of the latter as a member of the Colony.

4. If a member should be compelled to abandon his property, the Colony should pay him for all improvements that he may have made. The same right should be allowed to a widow who might be desirous to retire from the Colony. The payment thereof would then be made according to the contract accepted by the parties.

XVIII.

CONTROL.

1. All members of the Colony, will have the right to verify, by themselves or by a special commission. all kinds of business transacted in the name of the Colony.

XIX.

MUTATIONS.

1. As all private and public properties will have about

the same value, the members of different Colonies will be able to exchange their respective properties.

The Colony will facilitate these mutations, which may be sometimes very needfull, either to permit a member to come near a member of his family or a friend, or for reason of his health, for which such and such climates are more or less favorable, or to carry on an industrial business that would be more congenial to his taste and proficiency,

XX.

BRANCHES.

1. As soon as a lot of ground is liquidated and inhabited, some more lands will be bought for the settlement of a new Colony, which will be a direct branch of the first one.

Every new branch shall exercise a new industry, in order to establish as many industries as are necessary for the general want, without being compelled to have recourse to outside industrial people.

2. Special Commissions will be named for the purpose of ascertaining the value, in hours, of all products. That is to say, the time required to manufacture the said products. The benefit of this valuation is the avoidance of favor of privilege which may occur in the different corporations, and thus to abolish spoliation.

3. The new Colonies shall observe the same duties and follow the same rules toward other Colonies to be organized.

XXI.

CORRESPONDENCE-PRESS-TRANSPORTATION.

1. Correspondance, the Press, and Transportation, will be carried on at the public expense. That is to say that, all employee in these departments, shall have an equal share in all collective works.

XXII.

ACADEMY,

1. As soon as the Colony shall posses 100 branches it

will create its own academy, or delegation of competent workers, in order to carry on the necessary reforms on tools and instruction.

2. Industrial and agricultural Congress, will take place periodically, with reward, in order to stimulate the laborer. Inventors and improvers, will receive an equivalent compensation for the services.

XXIII.

RELIGION.

1. Science, free thought.

XXIV.

CONSTITUTION.

1. This Constitution is always to be revised, and every reform proposed for its perfection, will be considered as an act of humanity; however, no revision can take place but after six months residence in the settlement.

2. Art. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, shall not be amended, but by the consent of all the members of the Colony.

NOTICE.

The Press is invited to help in that social regeneration.

All workers are invited to join the Colony, to work out our own emancipation.

Philantropist—Capitalist and Benevolent Societies, are invited to help this organization of labor; the only way to relieve the poor. Charity being an incentive to leaziness, prison and crime.

For particulars, subscriptions etc, address: Secretary of the Colony. NO. 302 W. 4th St. New York City.

Office hours, from eight to ten A.M.

Meeting every Sunday at 3 o'clock, NO. 291 Germania assembly room, Bowery.

Copies of the Coastitution will be mailed on reciept of price:

One copy,	10c
5.....	40
10,	60
20,	\$1,00

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

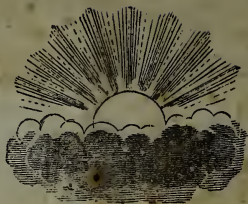
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For further particulars address the Secretary of the Colony, at ~~W. 1st St.~~ Street, New York. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M.

Meetings every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, 291 Bowery.

Copies of the Constitution will be mailed on receipt of price: Single copy, 10c; five copies, 40c; ten copies, 60c; twenty copies, \$1 00.

Executive Committee:

